Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Aug. 22, 1861.

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim.
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several boroughs and townships of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, on SATURDAY THE 24TH AUGUST, 1861, and to elect two delegates from each district, to represent the party in a County Convention, to be held in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY THE 26TH AUGUST, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The object of the Convention will be to appoint a Committee of fifteen Democrats "who are favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the course pursued by the general government in its efforts to suppress the present rebellion instituted by the Disunionists of the South," to meet a Committee of like number appointed by the People's Party, in a Union Conference to be held at the Court House, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 27th at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a Union County Ticket to be voted for at next General Election.

☞ The election in the several townships to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued open two hours, and in the boroughs at 7½ o'clock and close at 9.

GEORGE JACKSON,
Chairman.

August 19, 1861.

Save the Country First.

Too many papers we pick up appear to be particularly interested at this time in the success of either the Democratic or Republican party. We have seen and heard this until we are sick and tired of it; and with a Rebellion staring us in the face, we think it is time old party lines were obliterated. If they are not, both parties will soon find out that before we can successfully and effectually rid our country of traitors and end this unholy war on the Union, they will *have* to drop party to save the country from the rule of military tyrants. We have been known in the county as a Democrat since we have had control of the *Globe*, fifteen years last March, but we deny being a *party* Democrat at this time. We claim to be an unconditional Union man, and in favor of *prosecuting this* war with the Rebels until every one, both North and South, shall be so effectually "wiped" from this Heaven-favored land, that a Secessionist will be as great a curiosity as was the Egyptian mummy when first discovered.

A few of the aspiring, ambitious third class politicians of both parties in the county, who would sell themselves for a sixpence, and their chance of Heaven for a county office, still cling tenaciously to what they call party organizations, and harp about this and about that which every sensible man and patriot cares nothing about, much less of holding a petty county office. We are pleased to know that the more sensible, intelligent and patriotic masses of men of all parties have the preservation of their country too much at heart to take any interest in the petty quarrels of aspiring politicians. And we know that the right spirit exists with a large majority of the people of the county in reference to the nomination of a Union County Ticket. We have conversed with many gentlemen from different parts of the county—gentlemen who have heretofore adhered tenaciously to party organizations and nominations, but who are now willing and anxious to bury the partisan in the patriot. An unexceptional Union Ticket, to be nominated on Tuesday next, will be endorsed at the polls by the Union men by a majority which will be an honor to the county not *soon* to be forgotten.

We want to save our country first. After that we will have time enough to talk politics and fight political battles.

The Country's Response.

The people of the free and loyal States have lately sunk into an extraordinary apathy, not seeming to appreciate that we were really at war, and that the capital was in imminent danger. It became necessary for the Government to do something to arouse them, and hence the call for more troops, to be sent immediatly to Washington, without even the usual delay of organizing into full regiments, or waiting for arms and equipments.

It is cheering to see with what alacrity the people respond to this appeal. In every one of the Northern States there has been a fresh rising, and a determination to move with such energy and force as are demanded by the emergencies of the country. It has been ascertained that Philadelphia can send six or eight thousand men within a few days, and the rest of the State may send as many more. New York city and State can despatch fully fifteen thousand men before the week is over. New Jersey and Delaware have each already sent on a regiment. New Hampshire has three regiments ready, Massachusetts five, and Michigan five. From other States we have, at this moment, but little information, but it is quite certain that within a week there may be sent to Washington fifty-thousand more troops, if the means of transportation are sufficient. These will be chiefly from New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The troops from the Western States are needed in Missouri, Western Virginia and elsewhere.

While it is gratifying and encouraging to find so ready and liberal a response to the demand of the Government, we must not let ourselves again sink into indifference, and fancy all is secure because so much has been done. We have a powerful and vindictive enemy, who has been emboldened by success to undertake work that he did not dare to think of a month ago. We need far more men than we now have in the field. There should be not less than one hundred thousand men on the Virginia side of the Potomac, as many more on this side, about Washington, and at least fifty thousand to guard the line of the river from Georgetown to Williamsport. When we have such a force, placed under the entire control of Major General McClellan, then we will be in a proper condition to contend against the rebels in Virginia.

It is getting to be understood that the half million of volunteers, authorized by Congress, will all be needed to put down this rebellion and preserve the nation. So we must not have merely spasmodic efforts; but must keep up a steady supply of troops, perhaps for many months to come. We rejoice to witness and hear of the busy activity among the volunteers, since the receipt of the new call from the Government. But it must be kept up *continuously, and that by constant* appeals and constant reiteration of the great fact, that we are engaged in a war, and that the country is in danger.—*Phila. Bulletin, Aug. 20th inst.*

SPOTTING TREASON.—The Union feeling of the State has waked up to the necessity of pointing out all who sympathize with the Rebels of the South. We had feared at one time that traitors at home, in the Keystone State, would be permitted to continue their unholy work of poisoning the minds of the unsuspecting, without an effort on the part of the people or the Government to put a check to their proceedings, but we are glad to see evidences on the part of both that all who are not loyal to the Government will be properly attended to. Disunion sentiments in the North, no matter by whom uttered, should meet with an indignant *public opinion, and those who utter* them should receive the punishment they deserve.

TREASONABLE PAPERS SUPPRESSED.—The type and fixtures of the Easton *Sentinel*, and West Chester *Jeffersonian*, both secession papers, were destroyed on Monday night last.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CAMPBELL, Aug. 19.

DEAR GLOBE:—When I wrote my last letter from Henderson township, I had no notion of enlisting; but the war fever got so strong that I could not resist it, and here I am. I joined the army at Camp Curtin, and was there about two weeks; I was glad to get away from there. We left Harrisburg in the evening and arrived at Washington the next evening. All along the route we were greeted with cheers, and waving of handerchiefs and flags at every house and village that we passed. The enthusiasm rather increased than diminished after we crossed the Maryland line. As we marched through Baltimore we were occasionally cheered, though the people were generally quiet. We had to drag our cannon about two miles through Washington, by hand.

We had about eight hundred men and only thirty-two guns, all of them six pounders except two, which were twelve pounders.

Since we came here three companies have been supplied with horses and marched to Georgetown heights, another company get horses to-day, I think we will get ours to-morrow. Nothing more now, but I will write again.

RANGER,
Co. G, 1st Art. Reg. P. V.

The Latest News.

Proclamation from Gov. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—Gov. Curtin has to-day issued the following proclamation:

Pennsylvania ss., A. G. Curtin, Governor:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A Proclamation to the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. If Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the hordes of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, the seat of tumult, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will *not* be ashamed to look at his mother, his wife or sisters.

In this emergency, it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the Headquarters of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their commands.

The three months volunteers, whose discharge has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism to resume their arms at the call of their country and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

(Signed) ELI SLIFER.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

INTERESTING FROM CAIRO.

A Midnight Engagement at Charleston, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The town of Commerce, Mo., forty miles above Cairo, which was taken on Sunday, and a battery planted by the Secessionists, was retaken last night by 500 troops sent down from Cape Girardeau by order of Gen. Fremont.

The rebels made no stand, but retreated with their battery on the approach of our troops. Their force was about 150 infantry and the same number of cavalry.

CAIRO, Aug 20.—An engagement took place last night at twelve o'clock, at Charleston, between the Federal force, 250 strong, and a rebel force of about 600 or 700 men.

The Federal troops consisted of a portion of the 22nd Illinois Regiment, under command of Col. Dougherty, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Rawson, of the 11th Illinois Regiment.—The rebels were commanded by Col. Hunter, of Jeff. Thompson's army.

The Federal force was victorious, completely routing the rebels, killing 40 and taking 17 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The continued alarms about the designs of the insurgents against the Capital, are now believed by gentlemen in high quarters, to be the fabrications of Secession emissaries. Opinions, however, are divided on this subject. Whatever may be the truth respecting it, the Administration wants to reinforce and be ready for active operations. The volunteers, while left in the Northern cities and towns, can do no service; but they can be organized here and ready for service immediately. Hence the call made on the 19th inst.

WASHINGTON, Aug 21.—An official despatch from Major General Fremont has been received by the War Department, confirming the news of a successful attack upon the rebel force at Charleston, Mo., below Bird's Point. Forty of the rebels were killed and seventeen were taken prisoners.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21.—Pennsylvania true to her ancient glory still leads the van in the defence of the old Flag.

The order of the Secretary of War, for the immediate transmission of troops to Washington, was received on Monday morning, and already upwards of three thousand men have left this city and Philadelphia *en route* for the seat of war.

Companies are pouring in from all sections of the State and the large number of regiments in process of formation in the State are being rapidly consolidated, field and company officers vieing with each other in the sacrifice of individual interests and personal ambition.

The proclamation of Governor Curtin will be nobly responded to.

Of the twelve new regiments contemplated by the State authorities, one commanded by Colonel Black, ex-Governor of Nebraska, left for Washington last evening. Two others fully equipped will be ready to march in a few days, and the remainder will be made up and despatched at the rate of about two a week.

All these regiments will be officered by experienced men, selected with great caution by Gov. Curtin, most of whom have seen active service in the field, and about two-thirds of the rank and file are recruited from the three months volunteers.

Gov. Curtin and his staff are actively engaged, and their untiring labors are promptly seconded by the people. In every part of the State the highest evidences of patriotism are manifested, and the hearty enthusiasm which prevails, furnishes unmistakable testimony of the patriotic devotion of the Old Keystone to the cause of Constitutional liberty.

Advices from the fifteen regiments of the Reserve corps give gratifying accounts of their efficiency; and the wisdom and foresight of the Governor in having such an army ready, is justly the subject of general commendation.

The Artillery regiment, comprising eight perfect batteries, fully manned and equipped, is reported by the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, to be one of the most efficient auxiliaries yet sent to the field.

Paymaster General Maxwell has just returned from Washington and Baltimore. He reports the State Reserve Corps as being nearly all paid off up to the time the regiments comprising it were sworn in the service of the United States.

Advices to the Governor from his agent now in Washington, also state that all these regiments are well provided with the necessary clothing and accoutrements of war, including new arms in lieu of the old muskets first furnished by the War Department.

Speech of Hon. Joseph Holt To the Kentucky Troops, at Camp "Joe Holt." Ind.

Hon. Joseph Holt recently visited the camp of the Kentucky troops, and made the following spirit stirring speech to the soldiers:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I say citizens, since you are still such; and it is only because you have resolved that no earthly power shall *rob* you of this proud title, or in any manner curtail the privileges and blessings associated with it, that you have become soldiers. Your soldiership is but the stately armor you have donned for the purpose of doing battle in defence of that citizenship, which is at once the most intense and the most truthful expression of your political life.

No poor words of mine could adequately convey to you the grateful emotions inspired by the kindness and warmth of this welcome. I should have been rejoiced to meet you anywhere. How full, therefore, the measure of my happiness must be to meet you here in such a presence and amid the thrilling associations inseparable from the scene, you can well understand. I should have felt proud to have my name connected with the humblest trapping of your encampment, but to have linked it with the encampment itself, and thus inscribed as it were upon one of the mile stones that mark your progress toward those fields of danger and of fame that await you, is at once an honor and a token of your confidence and good will for which I cannot be too profoundly thankful.

It is not my purpose to occupy you with any political discussion. The *gleaming banner, the glistening* bayonets, and the martial music, and indeed, all that meets the eye or the ear upon this tented field, admonish me that with you at least the argument is exhausted, and that you have no longer doubts to serve or hesitating convictions to confirm. Your resolution is taken, and you openly proclaim that, let others do as they will, as for yourselves, unchilled by the Arctic airs of neutrality, you are determined to love your country, and, unawed by traitors, to fight its battles, and, if need be, to lay down your lives for its preservation. It is indeed transporting to the patriot's heart to look upon the faces of men that are thus sublimely resolved, and there is for me a positive enchantment in the very atmosphere whose pulsations have been stirred by the breathings of their heroic spirits. Now that the booming of the cannon of treason and the cry of men stricken unto death for fidelity to our flag are borne to us on almost every breeze, it is harrowing to the soul to be dragged into companionship with those who still vacillate, who are still timidly balancing chances and coldly calculating losses and gains—who still persist in treating this agonized struggle for national existence as a petty question of commerce, and deliberately take out their scales and weigh in our presence the beggarly jewels of trade against the life of our country.

Soldiers, next to the worship of the Father of us all, the deepest and grandest of human emotions is the love of the land that gave us birth. It is an enlargement and exaltation of all the tenderest and strongest sympathies of kindred and of home. In all countries and climes it has lived, and defied chains and dungeons and racks to crush it. It has strewed the earth with its monuments, and has shed undying lustre on a thousand fields on which it has battled. Through the night of ages, Thermopylæ glows like some mountain peak on which the morning sun has risen, because, twenty-three hundred years ago, the hallowing passion touched its mural precipices and frowning crags. It is easy, however, to be patriotic in piping times of peace, and in the sunny hour of prosperity.—It is national sorrow, it is war, with its attendant perils and horrors, that tests this passion, and winnows from the masses those who, with all their love of life, still love their country more. While your present position is a most vivid and impressive illustration of patriotism, it has a glory peculiar and altogether its own. The mercenary armies which have swept victoriously over the world, and have gathered so many of the laurels that history has embalmed, were but machines, drafted into the service of ambitious spirits, whom they obeyed, and little understood or appreciated the problems their blood was poured out to solve.

But while you have all the dauntless physical courage which they displayed, you add to it a thorough knowledge of the argument on which this mighty movement proceeds, and a moral heroism, which, breaking away from the entanglements of kindred and friends and State policy, enables you to follow your convictions of duty, even though they should lead you up to the cannon's mouth. It must, ever, be added, that with this elevation of position, come corresponding responsibilities.—Soldiers, as you are, by conviction, the country looks not to your officers, chivalric and skillful as they may be, but to you and each of you, for the safety of those vast national interests committed to the fortunes of this war.—Your camp life will expose you to many temptations; you should resist them as you would resist the advancing squadrons of the enemy. In every hour of peril, or of incitement to excess, you will say to yourselves, "Our country sees us," and so act as to stand forth soldiers, not only without fear, but also, without reproach; each moment, not absorbed by the toils and duties of your military life, should, as far as practicable, be devoted to that mental and moral training, without which the noblest of volunteers must sink to a level with an army of mercenaries.

Alike in the inaction of the camp, amid the fatigues of the march, and the charge and shouts of battle, you will remember that you have in your keeping, not only your own personal reputation, but the honor of our native State, and, what is infinitely more inspiring, the honor of that blood-bought and beneficent Republic whose children you are. Any irregularity on your part would sadden the land that loves you; any faltering in the presence of the foes would cover it with immeasurable humiliation. You will soon mingle in the ranks with the gallant volunteers from the North and West, and with me you will admire their moderation, their admirable discipline, and that deep determination, whose earnestness with them has no language of menace or bluster or passion. When the men from Bunker Hill and the men from the "dark and *bloody ground*," *unestranged from each* other by the low arts of politicians, shall stand side by side on the same battle-field, the heart of freedom will be glad.

Carry with you the complete assurance that ere long you will have not only the moral but the material support of Kentucky. Not many weeks can elapse before this powerful Commonwealth will make an exultant avowal of her loyalty, and will stand erect before the country, stainless and true, as the truest of her sisters of the Union. In the scales of the momentous events now occurring, her weight should be and will be felt. Already she is impatient, and will not much longer, under the pressure of any policy, submit to shrink away into the mere dust of the balances.

Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm as to the expenditure it must involve or, as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take.—While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no considerations of that kind can be permitted, for a moment, to modify the policy which has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic is yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was unforeseen by the founders of our Government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The Government has been like a strong swimmer suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer it has unhesitatingly and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumentality with which it could subdue the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was irregular or illegal in the action of the President has been fully approbated by the country, and will, no doubt, be approbated by Congress, on the broad and incontestable principle that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation, should not be suffered to become the instruments of its death. So, for the future, I do not hesitate to say that any and every measure required to save the republic from the perils that beset it, not only may, but ought to be taken by the Administration, promptly and fearlessly.

Within so brief a period no such gigantic power has ever been placed at the disposal of any Government as that which rallied to the support of this within the last few months, through those volunteers who have poured alike from hill and valley, city and village, throughout the loyal States. All classes and all pursuits have been animated by the same lofty and quenchless enthusiasm. While, however, I would make no invidious distinctions, where all have so nobly done their duty, I cannot refrain from remarking how conspicuous the hard-handed tillers of the soil of the North and West have made themselves in swelling the ranks of our army. We honor commerce with its busy marts, and the workshop with its patient toil and exhaustless ingenuity, but still we would be unfaithful to the truth of history did we not confess that the most heroic champions of human freedom and the most illustrious apostles of its principles have come from the broad field of agriculture.

There seems to be something in the scenes of nature, in her wild and beautiful landscapes, in her cascades, and cataracts, and woodlands, and exhilarating airs of her hills and mountains, that unbraces the fetters which man would rivet upon the spirit of his fellow man. It was at the handles of the plow and amid the breathing odors of the newly opened furrows, that the character of Cincinnatus was formed, expanded and matured. It was not in the city full, but in the deep gorges and upon the snow-clad summits of the Alps, amid the eagles and the thunders, that William Tell laid the foundations of those altars to human liberty, against which the surging tides of European despotism have beaten for centuries, but, thank God, have beaten in vain. It was amid the primeval forests and mountains, the lakes and leaping streams of our own land; amid fields and waving grain; amid the songs of the reaper and the tinklings of the shepherd's bell, that were nurtured those rare virtues which clustered, star-like, in the character of Washington, and lifted him, in moral stature, a head and shoulders above even the demigods of ancient story.

There is one most striking and distinguishing feature of your mission that should never be lost sight of. You are not about to invade the territory of a foreign enemy, nor is your purpose that of conquest or spoliation. Should you occupy the South, you will do so as friends and protectors, and your aim will not be to subjugate that betrayed and distracted country, but to deliver it from the remorseless military despotism by which it is trodden down. Union men, who are your brethren, throng in those States and will listen for the coming footsteps of your army, as the Scottish maiden of Lucknow listened for the airs of her native land. It is true, that amid the terrors and darkness which prevail there, they are silenced and are now unseen, but be assured that by the light of the stars you carry upon your banner you will find them all. It has been constantly asserted by the conspirators throughout the South, that this is a war of subjugation on the part of the Government of the United States, waged for *the extermination of Southern Institutions*, and by vandals and miscreants, who, in the fury of their passions, spare neither age nor sex nor property. Even one of the Confederate Generals has so far steeped himself in infamy as to publish in choice billingsgate, this base calumny, through an official proclamation.

In view of what Congress has recently so solemnly resolved, and in view of the continuous and consistent action of the Administration upon the subject, those who, through the press or in public speeches, persist in repeating the wretched slander, are giving utterance to what everybody, themselves included, knows to be absolutely and infamously false. It will be the first and the highest duty of the American army, as it advances South, by its moderation and humanity, by its exemption from every excess and irregularity, and by its scrupulous observance of the rights of all, to show how foully both it and the Government it represents have been traduced. When, therefore, you enter the South press lightly her gardens and fields; guard sacredly her homes; protect, if need be, at the point of your bayonets, her institutions and her constitutional rights, for you will thereby not only fully respond to the spirit and objects of this war, but you will exert over, alike the oppressed and infatuated portion of her people, a power to which the most brilliant of your military successes might not attain.

But when you meet in battle array, those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woes unutterable, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword flamed over the portals of Paradise until now, it has been drawn in no holier cause than that in which you are engaged. Remember too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike in the power of truth and duty, strike with a bound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon ingrates and traitors and parricides, whose lust for power would make this bright land one vast Golgotha, rather than be balked of their guilty aims, and may the God of your fathers give you the victory.

I should have rejoiced to meet you within the limits of yonder proud Commonwealth, from whence you came, and whose name you bear, but wise and patriotic men, whose motives I respect while dissenting from their conclusions, have willed it should be otherwise. Here, however, you are in the midst of friends, and have doubtless received a brother's welcome, on the soil of a State which is not only loyal, but proud of her loyalty—a State which, by the marching of her volunteers, announces every hour what a portion of her people have recently proclaimed by formal resolution, that "the suppression of this rebellion is worth more to the world than all our lives and all our money," and that she "cares nothing for life or worldly goods, when they can only be enjoyed amid the ruins of our country." No Spartan hero under the grandest inspirations of patriotism ever uttered nobler sentiments than these. Indiana and Kentucky, it is true, are separated by a broad river, but in their history it has only proved a thread of light and beauty; across which their hands and their hearts have ever been clasped in friendship and in faith.

In those stirring conflicts for principle which have arisen in the past, they have stood together and on more than one bloody field, shoulder to shoulder they have borne onward, through the thickest of the fight, that glorious banner, whose stars, I trust, will never grow dim; and now, your presence here to day is a gladdening assurance that, in the momentous contest on *whose threshold we stand, these States*, so long allied, will not be divided. For myself, I must be pardoned for saying that, next to our own beloved Kentucky, my bosom most overflows toward the noble State under whose hospitable shelter we have met to-day. It was my fortune to pass my childhood and youth on my father's farm upon the banks of yonder river, and in the light of the morning and of the evening sun, my eyes rested upon the free homes and forests of Indiana. I played upon her hills and fished in her streams, and mingled with her people, when I was too young to know, what I trust I never shall be old enough to learn, that this great country of ours has either North or South, East or West, in the affections and faith of true and loyal citizens.

Soldiers—when Napoleon was about to spur on his legions to combat, on the sands of an African desert, pointing them to the Egyptian pyramids that loomed up against the far-off horizon, he exclaimed, "From yonder pyramids twenty centuries behold your actions." The thought was sublime and electric; but you have more than this. When you shall confront these infuriated hosts, whose battle-cry is, "Down with the Government of the United States," let your answering shout be—"The Government as our fathers made it;" and when you strike, remember that not only do the good and the great of the past look down upon you from heights infinitely above those of Egyptian pyramids, but that uncounted generations yet to come are looking up to you, and claiming at your hands the unimpaired transmission to them, of that priceless heritage which has been committed to our keeping. I say its unimpaired transmission—in all the amplitude of its outlines, in all the symmetry of its matchless proportions, in all the palpitating fullness of its blessing; not a miserably shrivelled and shattered thing, charred by the fires and torn by the tempests of revolution, and all over polluted and scarred by the bloody poignards of traitors.

Soldiers, you have come up to your present exalted positions over many obstacles and through many chilling discouragements. You now proclaim to the world that the battles which are about to be fought in defence of our common country, its institutions and homes, are your battles, and that you are determined to share with your fellow-citizens of other States, alike their dangers and their laurels; and sure I am that this determination has been in nothing shaken by the recent sad reverse of arms whose shadow is still resting upon our spirits. The country has indeed lost a battle, but it has not lost its honor, nor its courage, nor its hopes, nor its resolution to conquer.—One of those chances to which the fortunes of war are ever subject, and against which the most consummate generalship cannot at all times provide, has given them a momentary advantage to the forces of the rebellion.—Grouchy did not pursue the column of Bulow, and thus Waterloo was won for Wellington at the very moment that victory, with her laurelled wreath, seemed stooping over the head of Napoleon. So Patterson did not pursue Johnson, and the overwhelming concentration of rebel troops that in consequence ensued, was probably the true cause why the army of the United States was driven back; excellent as was its discipline and self-sacrificing as has been its feats of valor.

Panics, from slight and seemingly insignificant causes have occurred in the best drilled and bravest of armies, and they prove neither the want of discipline nor of courage on the part of the soldiers. This check has taught us invaluable lessons, which we could not have learned from victory, while the dauntless daring displayed by our volunteers is full of promise for the future. Not to mention the intrepid bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future when he recalls the brilliant charges of the New York Sixty-ninth and the Minnesota First, and of the Fire Zouaves? Leonidas himself, while surveying the Persian host that, like a troubled sea, swept onward to the pass where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men. We shall rapidly recover from this discomfiture, which, after all, will serve only to nerve to yet more extraordinary exertions the nineteen millions of people who have sworn that this Republic shall not perish; and perish it will not, perish it cannot, while this oath remains.

When we look away to that scene of carnage, all strewed with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for themselves, that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never completely comprehended—the unspeakable and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is a perfect saturnalia of demoniac passion. From the reddened waters of Bull Run, and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of an infernal ambition, are filling to its brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. Wo, wo, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered!

I must offer you my sincere congratulations on the leadership of that true patriot and soldier, around whose standard you have gathered. When others hesitated he was decided; when others faltered, he was bold. The Government laid its hand on his loyal bosom and found it burning with the inextinguishable fires of patriotism at a time when so many others, from the best motives in the world, were carefully packing themselves away to keep in the ices of neutrality. I honor him, *Kentucky will honor him*, the nation will honor him.

When you move, as soon you may, to the sent of war, Kentucky, despite the whispered caution of politicians, will cheer you on, and will hang with prayerful solicitude over you, alike upon your march and amid the heavy currents of battle. Loyal men everywhere are exclaiming, "God speed you," and "all hail to your courage and patriotism." Glory beckons you onward and upward, and could the illustrious dead hear in the graves where they sleep, your every footfall, as you advance to your country's battle-fields, it would be music to their ears.

I am grateful to you all, but especially to our fair country women, for this distinguished reception. It can never be forgotten that it was from a Spartan mother that came those words of heroic patriotism which have never been equalled by any that have fallen from the lips of man. For more than twenty centuries the deepening shadows have fallen upon the river and the seas, upon the mountains and the plains of the past; and yet, from the midst of all this gloom, these words still gleam out upon us like lightning from a summer's cloud. For more than two thousand years the earth has been convulsed and shaken to its moral foundations, *nations and generations have risen* and perished by slow decay or amid the shock of battle; and the wail of our stricken race has gone up over the sepulchres alike of men and of empires. Yet above all those words have floated down to us, and still float abroad upon the airs of the world like some kindling strain of music, ever caught up and ever repeated with flashing eyes and heard with wildly palpitating hearts. Such is the power of patriotism, and such the spell its truthful expression exerts over the great spirit of humanity. To woman, ever timid in the sunshine, but ever brave in the storm, we offer our thanks for this, and we feel that we must shut our ears to the voices of her love, and veil our souls from the illuminations of her presence, before we can cease to be willing to live and to die in defence of those institutions, which, more than all others that have existed, have given to her that position of dignity and moral power which the shining impress she bears from her Creator's hands so fully entitles her to occupy.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; and whereas, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisements—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; *and whereas*, when our beloved *country, once, by the blessing of God, united, prosperous*, and happy, is now afflicted with factious and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own sins, faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; so, that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
AND FANCY YELLOW,
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE LAWRENCE RIFLES OF BROAD TOP.—We are pleased to hear that this company, Geo. F. McCabe, Captain, have advanced rapidly in their drill. The company is still encamped at Camp Coleman, and is in fine health.

A GOOD FIELD OF WHEAT.—Mr. Simon White raised on a 20 acre field opposite Huntingdon, on the farm owned by Maj. McMurtrie, 641¼ bushels Mediterranean Wheat, averaging a fraction over 32 bushels to the acre.

NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY.—This company is filling up at Water Street, under command of Capt. Burket.—Some fifty men have already joined the ranks and we are assured that the company will soon be ready to enter the service. The company has been accepted in Col. Bush's Cavalry Regiment of Philadelphia.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Globe.]

DEAR SIR:—A meeting was held on Saturday, August 17th, at McAlevy's Fort, for the purpose of filling up the ranks of the "Jackson Guards." It was well attended and resulted beneficially for the company. Dr. M. Miller, by invitation, presided.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Campbell, Speer and Colon. Of the first two gentlemen I have to say that they acquitted themselves very well—each one possessing a cultivated mind and a graceful delivery—indispensable qualifications necessary for orators; but, we humbly conceive, they marred the melody of their periods, by ill-timed allusions to a publication called the *Day Book*. We heard more concerning that sheet than I think its merits (if it has any) demand. It has but few readers in this region. Some are prompted by a spirit of curiosity; while others, if Northern men, are those whose theatre of observation does not extend beyond the mountains that bound the valley. Mr. Colon won for himself golden opinions; we trust he is wholly recovered from the slight indisposition under which he labored.

On Sabbath, Rev. Adair preached by invitation, to the Volunteers, from the words: "To-day if ye will hear his voice, &c." The discourse was delived in the Church yard, the audience being very large and the scene impressive. Around the speaker were grouped the young men who were to leave on the m rrow—some perhaps forever—their native homes. Here in the peaceful vale, thought we, they might have lived and died; and

"The pomp and circumstances of glorious war
That make amb-tion virtue,"

never have fired their imaginations.—But hark! our country calls her sons "to arms," and forthwith from their secluded homes they come, filled with all the ardor of patriotism and youth. Among them are the familiar faces of a Cumminsand a Huston whose names, in the tenderness of friendship, we cannot forbear to mention.

There was the aged father with calm resignation on his brow; and here the devoted mother or sister whose affection is not to be controlled. The sombre heavens lent a deepening gloom to the cooling shades which was in solemn harmony with all around, when they sang the beautiful stanza, beginning:—

"A thousand at thy side shall fall,"

we could not but remember that mightier spirits, too, have derived strength and consolation from those Hebrew melodies.

"The soul of the Reformer has vibrated under them to its depths; and the lone hand of Luther shining his banner before the eyes of Europe, has trembled less than if it was stretched out to the tune of David's heroic psalms."

The Reverend speaker addressed the company at some length in an earnest and eloquent manner; pointing out the necessary preparation for the mission; and of the importance of being a Christian soldier. The discussion of the mission was well taken; herein he showed the vast importance of the principle at stake. But we must forbear,—understanding that the sermon is to be published, simply adding, however, that if there were any present that day who still ask, "*What are we fighting for?*" we earnestly entreat them to borrow a dictionary and procure a copy of the sermon.

Monday came and with it the separation of friends; as we have no inclination for a feast on tears, we may be spared a recital. The company is commanded at present by Messrs. Miles, Snay and Barr. The first named—to us—is comparatively unknown; but we were favorably impressed with his manners as a gentleman. Lieuts. Snay and Barr are well known; of them much is expected.

Upwards of one hundred dollars were raised by collection, in order to defray the incidental expenses of the company. W. A. Oaks, Esq., and Dr. M. Miller deserve to be honorably mentioned for their exertions to render comfortable the Volunteers.

In behalf of Barree and Jackson townships, we return thanks to the citizens of your town for their kind reception and repast; and remember, ing the past patriotism of her people—the thousands of soldiers they have cheered and refreshed—we say in all sincerity, that they merit the lasting gratitude of the American people.

J. B. M.

☞ The Pittsburg *Catholic* of Aug. 10th has the following patriotic views:

"No one at the North doubts, or has ever doubted, the ability of the Government to put down the present rebellion. The solution of our present difficulties is a matter of mere figures. The South has, comparatively speaking, neither men, money nor credit, three things with which protracted war is impossible. We have all these in abundance. Bull Run has proved that Southern 'gentlemen,' however accomplished, cannot cope with vulgar Northern muscle. All the available forces of the South, worth speaking about, are now assembled and near Manassas. Our venerable Uncle but moved a finger, and those forces escaped a crushing defeat, only by the merest chances of war. When he shall have put forth both arms he will make short work of the Southern army, and of al the allies that may come to its aid from over the water.

"But let us not be too confident. There is one thing, and one thing only, that can blast our hopes and lay us prostrate before the foulest rebellion that has ever darkened a nation's history. That thing is di-cord among ourselves. Let the harmony inspired by our common danger be broken; let the spirit of party be again revived; let party cries again be heard, and our very strength will become our weakness; we will fight the battle of the South, fight it at our own cost, and most successfully."

The Late Mob at Easton.

[From the Easton Express of Aug. 23.]

We are called upon, to-day, to record one of the most violent outbreaks that have ever occurred in our usually quiet borough. As is generally known, the Democrats of Northampton county held their regular county meeting yesterday afternoon. In ordinary times, these gatherings pass off with little or no excitement, but yesterday a number of hot debates occurred between members of the different political parties, one or two fights occurred, engendering much bad blood, and the whole thing ripened by night into one of the most terrible affairs that we have ever been witness to. At an early hour in the evening, a party of men, many of them returned volunteers, proceeded to the residence, in Centre Square, of Hon. Philip Johnson, member of Congress from this District, and elevating an effigy of Mr. Johnson, they set fire to and burned it, in the presence of Mr. Johnson, who sat upon his front step with one or two friends. After the burning of the effigy the crowd made a rush in the direction of Mr. J., who fled into the house on their approach, and escaped. They then called upon him to show his colors, when he appeared at a window with a small flag in his hand and spoke a few words, assuring them of his devotion to the Union, and stating that if they would come to him in their calmer moments, he would convince them of his loyalty to the Government. For a time, it was feared that violence would be done him so terribly exasperated were the crowd in front of his dwelling, but they became somewhat appeased by his remarks, and finally moved off from the house. The cry then arose: "To the "*Sentinel!*" when the crowd, with a tremendous shout, turned their steps towards that establishment, and entering, gutted it completely. Type, cases, desks, stands, stoves, this week's edition of the paper, (printed on one side,) cards, books and everything that could be moved, was thrown into the street. The office in a few minutes, was a complete wreck, the material lying in one confused heap in the street.

From the *Sentinel* office the crowd made their way to the *Argus* establishment. This office is on the second floor, and the heavy street door leading to it having been well barred, in expectation of an attack, the destroying party were obliged to climb over an awning to gain entrance to the office. They destroyed but little property at this office, having been induced by their friends to forego, for the present, their purpose. No less than two thousand persons had gathered at this point. After abandoning their design to gut the *Argus* the crowd proceeded to the office of the *Correspondent and Democrat*. Here they broke in the door, and were about commencing the work of destruction, when some one suggested that the proprietor be given till the next night to publish a card containing his sentiments.

This arrangement was agreeable to all parties and the crowd moved on again, bound, this time, for the residence of Hon. Richard Brodhead, where they found the stars and stripes floating over the door, which satisfied them. Mr. Wm. H. Thompson made a few remarks from the steps in front of Mr. Brodhead's dwelling. He said "he stood there as the apologist of no man. If Mr. B. was offensive to them, there were other ways of exhibiting their displeasure, and he hoped they would molest nor disturb no one."

Next, the residence of Col. Hutter, on Second street, was visited. A flag hung above the door. There were none but ladies in the house, and the crowd soon left, proceeding to the residence of W. W. Schuyler, Esq., District Attorney, whom they compelled to come out and express his sentiments on the present crisis." Mr. S. made a few Union remarks. He closed by thanking the gentlemen for giving him an opportunity to express his sentiments before so large and respectable a crowd."

Isbon Benedict was visited next. It was about 11 o'clock, and he had retired with his family, but a few loud raps at the front door brought him to one of the windows of his dwelling on Spring Garden street. The crowd demanded to know his sentiments. He said: "he was for the Union. He had fought through the Mexican war for the Stars and Stripes, and had always been a Union man." The crowd retired.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States.

Whereas A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of those states, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace; *and whereas*, it is fit and becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisements—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions; *and whereas*, when our beloved country, once, by the blessing of God united prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy; so that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for re-establishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; The reforc I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earn-stly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, to all humble and faithful studies to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, *in all humility, and with all religious sincerity*, on that day to withdraw from the secular employments and recreations of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRADY, H. GIN, P. WAGNER, and M. LAON BEAN, has this day *dissolven partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those in debted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Aug 24

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$4 75@5 25
Common and superfine	$4,25@4 50
Rye flour	$2 87½
Corn Meal	$2 62½
Extra White Wheat	$1 38@1 35
Fair and Prime Red	$1 30@1 22
Rye	65c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	28
Clover seed, ♀ bu	$4 00@4 50
Timothy	$1 00@2 25

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ♀ bbl	$5.50
Extra do per cwt	3.00
White Wheat	1.0
Red Wheat	90c
Rye	45
Corn	45
Oats	20
Clover seed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	.12
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Tallow	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Hallow	10

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the dry goods business, is dissolved by mutual consent. M. W. Heaton having purchased the entire interest of Andrew Patrick. will hereafter carry on the business. All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm of Patrick & Heaton will call on M. W. Heaton and make settlement.

ANDREW PATRICK Jr.
M. W. HEATON.

Coalmont, Aug. 15, 1861.-2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Jacob Holderman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Holderman, late of Franklin township dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN WOODRING.
Aug. 15, 1861-6t.* Administrator.

TWO COLLIERIES TO LET.

In the Broad Top Coal Field to parties making their own improvements. There is at present an active demand for this Coal on board cars at the mines at remunerating prices. For further information apply to

L. T. WATSON, Pres't.

Hunt. & B. T. M. R. R. & Coal Co., Box 2077, Philad. August 15, 1861 -1m.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This Institute conducted for two years past, in this city, by the undersigned, has been chosen by Philadelphians upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1811, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. For circulars, and all requisite information can be obtained on application to the Principal.

August 13, 1861.-3m.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE,
[Estate of John Thompson, decd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Thompson, dec'd, late of Juniata township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

REBECCA THOMPSON,
Aug. 2-, 1861. Administratrix.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as candidate for the office of Associate Judge.

MATTHEW CROWNOVER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county;

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:

I offer myself to the independent voters of the county, as an *unconditional Union* candidate for Treasurer. If elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office honestly and faithfully. I appeal to no party, but to the *people* for support.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself a Union Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the support of the voters of the county.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of my numerous friends I offer myself to your suffrages as an independent candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

THOS G. ISENBERG.

Shirleysburg, Aug. 1, 1861.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Directors and teachers throughout the county are hereby notified that the public examinations of the present year will be held by the undersigned in the several districts as indicated in the following table:

West township, Sept. 3d., at Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree twp., Sept. 4th, at Manor Hill.
Jackson twp., Sept. 5th, at Mowery's Fort.
Warriorsmark twp., Sept. 7th, at Birmingham.
Walker twp., Sept. 9th, at Spruce Creek.
Shirley twp., Sept. 10th, at Mill Creek.
Union twp., Sept. 11th, at Mapleton.
Henderson twp., Sept. 12th, at Centre Union S. H.
Oneida twp., Sept. 13th, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata twp., Sept. 14th, at Bell Grove S. H.
Penn twp., Sept. 16th, at Marklesburg.
Carbon twp., Sept. 17th, at Coalmont.
Todd twp., Sept. 19th, at New Grg.
Hopewell twp., Sept. 21st, at Coffee Run.
Shirley & Cromwell twps., Sept. 24th, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell twp., 25th at Orbisonia.
Dublin twp., Sept. 26th, at Shade Gap.
Tell twp., Sept. 27th, at T. Jone S. H.
Springfield twp., Oct. 1st at Meadow Gap S. H.
Clay twp., Oct. 2d, at Scott-ville.
Cass & Cassville Oct. 4th, at Cassville.

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Teachers and directors are requested to be as punctual as possible.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Dyes, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST REFINED BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES.

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 23, 1858.

SOUND ON THE

BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions and manufactured of the best materials

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and children; CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE-LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, April 24, 1861]

BOOTS & SHOES!

A NEW STOCK,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

UST RECEIVED

AT

LEVI WESTBROOK'S STORE.

All in want of Boots and Shoes, for old or young, are requested to call and examine my stock.

L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, May 3, 1861.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

☞MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arrives at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1 00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

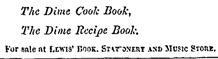
No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6 00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A.M.		A. M.	P. M	P. M.
4 23	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	10 23	1 23
4 31	.....	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	.....	1 15
4 42	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 01
4 59	6 46	5 55	Huntingdon,	5 53	10 16	12 50
5 18	.....	.....	Petersburg,	.....	9 47	12 25
6 25	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 28
5 30	.....	6 10	Spruce Creek,	.....	9 36	12 01
5 47	.....	6 30	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 05
5 54	.....	6 36	Tyrone,	.....	9 17	11 55
6 03	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	9 09	11 43
6 09	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 38
6 12	.....	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	9 02	11 33
6 20	7 35	7 10	Altoona,	4 45	8 50	11 20
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Wednesday, July 10th, '61, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 5.00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.00 A. M. & 6.36 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.28 A. M. & 7.08 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.00 A. M. & 7.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.30 A. M. & 8.02 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.00 M. & 8.28 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE.

July 11, 1861. Supt.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown is the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

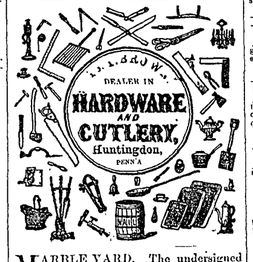
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK. STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of Castings, forge and rolling mill gudgeon and saw mill, threshing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs, also, car wheels of all kind work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McHurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry headquarters, Alexandria, than to pay one dollar of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860.



MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. Hodges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the county, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Moore ville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank of Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860-tf.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables for every one's use. Sent free from one dollar to twelve thousand, *by the single day*, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon. March 20, 1861.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Beed's Drug Store. Aug. 22, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments. Huntingdon, Pa.

M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 5, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities. As I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 15, 1859.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. M. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. M. O Corbin has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted. Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 15, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—
All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHY
In all its various Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,
632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Rings, &c. [Nov. 14, '60.-1y.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!
Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market price. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA-LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer. Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true results of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by *reference, to arrive at the true result.* The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of *roofing, of plasterers', painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers'* work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

FARMER, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxillary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate agent, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ *Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.*

[Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1855.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to